

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 235.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL:  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN CO., LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.  
WHARTON BARKER, President.  
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices,  
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE official debt statement at February 1st shows a reduction during the month of January of \$9,420,046, and during the period since July 1st last (the beginning of the fiscal year) of substantially forty-one millions, (\$40,921,910). At this rate the total reduction of the fiscal year (ending June 30th next) would be about seventy millions, but it is right probably to look for a smaller rate of reduction during the remaining five months, and to estimate the total of the year at about sixty millions.

It is interesting to observe how many bonds now remain payable. They consist solely of the 3 per cents, and amounted on February 1st to \$194,190,500. Estimating that 20 millions of these will be called for the 30th of June next, there will remain 175 millions then redeemable. No other bonds are redeemable until the 4 per cents fall in, on September 1st, 1891, which will be an interval of over six years in which to cancel the 175 millions—or at the rate of about 28 millions a year. It brings up the great question again, "What shall be done about it?" If the internal revenue system be maintained, and there should be no serious falling off in imports—as, indeed, is not very likely, as compared with recent figures, which represent hard times buying—then we shall have a great deal more than 27 millions a year to apply to the debt, unless—unless—the policy of the new administration be one of greater expenditure, and Congress should approve this policy.

Mr CLEVELAND's Finance Secretary will have some great questions to deal with, and unless he is a man of high capabilities he will find them burdensome. And so, also, will the people, who are vitally concerned in all the very important phases of the subject involved in this excess of revenue.

THE River and Harbor bill of this session promises to be one of the most objectionable ever presented to Congress. The appropriation probably is no greater than should be expended on public works of this kind. But the machinery employed to ascertain where an appropriation is needed is inadequate to the extent of absurdity. And the form of some of the appropriations suggests nothing but jobbery. Thus Mr. EADS is to draw a handsome salary for his work in deepening the Mississippi, and a still more handsome salary as supervisor of the work of deepening Galveston Harbor. At the same time there is to be a large commission of experts to go round and visit all the works of this class, and to draw more handsome salaries for the service.

The work of deepening Galveston Harbor has already cost the country more than a

million dollars, and is under the supervision of an official whose capacity has not been called in question. For some reason the Texans think they would get more or get on faster if Captain EADS were in charge; so Congress is asked to make his appointment mandatory on the Engineer Bureau.

The Texans in the House are united and zealous in asking a large appropriation. It does not seem to strike them that as Free Traders they are pursuing a very inconsistent course. On Free Trade principles, the government has no more to do with making harbors for commerce than with building factories for manufacturers. All these matters must be "left to the operation of the laws of demand and supply." If Galveston wants a harbor, Galveston should make the harbor as a commercial speculation, through a company chartered for the purpose, and that company should recoup itself by charges for the use of the harbor. That is consistent Free Trade doctrine, and the Texans should be studying up the groundwork of the theory which they profess.

WITH less than one short month of the session still unexpired, the business of Congress is extremely backward. Not a single one of the thirteen regular appropriation bills has been passed, and none of importance or difficulty have been got through the House. The important measures sent down to the House by the Senate still await action, and the Senate has done little or nothing towards acting on the bills to retire the trade dollar and shut out Coolie labor from Europe, which came up last session from the House. It is understood that Mr. CLEVELAND is extremely anxious to avoid the necessity for an extra session in the opening months of his administration, and has enlisted the good offices of Mr. RANDALL and Mr. CARLISLE to prevent business being left in a shape which may require this. But if the House will not attend to other matters which require prompt action, it will become the right and the duty of the Senate to refuse to pass the appropriation bills, and thus to force an extra session. This was the course taken by the Democratic minority of the House in 1879, solely on the ground that they were about to secure a majority in the House after the 4th of March. It would be much more justifiable in the Senate to force an extra session out of regard for the condition of public business. And if such measures as the BLAIR Education bill and the Lowell Bankruptcy bill are not acted upon, there will be a general demand from the country that the new Congress shall begin its sessions at once.

The chief cause of the delay is that the

number of private bills and the zeal of their friends stand in the way of public business. The Democrats claim to be a party of "retrenchment and reform," but they have a wonderful number of jobs on hand when they get a majority in the House. Another cause is the rigidity of the rules of business in the House, which makes it impossible to reach important measures except by the vote of an overwhelming majority.

THE defeat of the Nicaragua Treaty in the Senate was not unexpected, and has given general satisfaction. Mr. EDMUNDS did his best for it in showing that there was no diplomatic obstacle to its passage. England has no right to plead against it. The Bulwer-Clayton Treaty she had broken herself in the matter of annexing Belize and in making a separate treaty of guaranty with Nicaragua twenty years ago. But she could not show that the treaty was in accordance with the traditional maxims of American diplomacy, or that it would be wisdom for us to spend \$200,000,000 in destroying our Pacific railroads, or that we should sink vast sums in a ship canal we have neither a navy to defend or a merchant marine to use. The Democrats of the Senate voted pretty solidly against the treaty, which fell so far short of the two-thirds vote needed for ratification as to leave but a small margin of hope for its friends.

This defeat may be regarded as giving the *coup de grace* to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's diplomacy. It seems to have been his purpose, and that of Mr. ARTHUR, to bring this administration to its close in a grand fireworks tableau of diplomatic achievements. Thus far they have had the fates against them, with the exception of the small success achieved by the Mexican Reciprocity Treaty. But even that treaty is not likely to be put into operation. Its enemies in the House are too numerous and determined to allow of the passage of the law to modify our tariff in accordance with its provisions.

On yet another point Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN seems destined to make a bad failure. There is a growing and determined opposition to the course he has pursued in the Congo matter. It is felt that a most important tradition of American diplomacy has been violated by the appearance of delegates from our government in the Berlin Conference. It is feared that our presence there will lead to the claim that the European powers have a right to attend any conference of American States to settle American affairs. It is true that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN himself runs no risks in the matter. He already has announced his invincible opposition to conferences between the countries of the New World, on the ground that it might give



fence in Europe. But it is to be hoped that his successors in the State Department will not be so humble as he. And they may find that he has done serious harm by his divergence from the maxims of State laid down by President WASHINGTON and reaffirmed by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who was Secretary of State when the MONROE doctrine was promulgated. The House of Representatives has shown its feelings in the matter by a resolution of inquiry, to which the Secretary of State has made only a lame reply. His chief point is that Africa is very different from America, the latter being sparsely occupied. The reverse is the case. There is no part of the Dark Continent except the Sahara that is so destitute of population as is much of South America, to say nothing of the regions to the north of us. The whole continent south of us contains less than 40,000,000 people, or less than five persons to a square mile.

THE general indignation of the American people at the dastardly atrocities of the dynamite faction in London, has led not unnaturally to the proposal of resolutions referring to them, in both houses of Congress. In both the passage of such resolutions is resisted, and not on the best ground on which resistance could be offered. Small politicians fear to alienate the Irish vote, and the last election has made certain Democrats exceedingly anxious to conciliate it. So the resolutions have gone to committee, and more than one of our statesmen would be glad to find some way to prevent their ever coming back.

We can conceive the possibility that a member of Congress should refuse to vote for such resolutions on good grounds. He might refuse, as Mr. PARNELL refuses, to give formal expression to his abhorrence of acts of which his detestation must be assumed. Of Mr. PARNELL, as of the American people, it is said by London newspapers that they are indifferent, if not complacent, observers of the acts of the dynamite party. In the face of this charge Mr. PARNELL refuses to utter a word, on the ground that its utterance would be unworthy of his self-respect. Uncle Sam might do worse than follow the same line of action.

And again, a member of Congress might ask whether the time given to national legislation on American topics is to be taken up with the expression of our horror as a nation over all the outrages telegraphed us from Europe. Or, if not all, might we not confine our attention to those whose perpetrators are likely to pay some heed to our resolutions? There was a good reason for our expressing our national horror at the Russian outrages on the Jews. That expression was likely to do some good, and did so. If the Irish people were engaged in such acts as these in London there would be equally good reason for saying that we detest them. But no one will claim that the dynamite party are likely to give any weight to the resolutions of Congress.

IT SEEMS not impossible that the dynamite madness may find its check by awakening an equal fanaticism on the other side. A young English woman in New York has

given expression to her horror and detestation of Mr. JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN-ROSSA by sending a bullet into his back. It is not probable that the Irish agitator will die, and this fact seems to cause the woman a good deal of regret, while she expresses no sorrow for having shot him. This is the fanatic temper exactly, and the dynamite party may expect to encounter it for the future, since one woman has set the example. Of course we cannot afford to encourage private warfare, or to let it go unpunished. But the general feeling will be that such men as Mr. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA get no worse than they deserve at the hands of such avengers. It is with CHARLOTTE CORDAY, and not with MARAT, that the sympathy of the world has gone, and it would take a great many such agitators to make a MARAT.

THERE have been a good many unpleasant surprises of late, and one has been the discovery of an Assassination Society in a town of Florida, with affiliated branches in neighboring communities. As the victim whose death called attention to the society was the Postmaster of the town, it was supposed not unnaturally that the gang was political in its objects. It now appears to have risen no higher than mere personal enmities. A doctor comes "from the West" to the place, and proposes to a storekeeper to organize such a society, stating that they were quite the thing where he had been living. Every person thus approached falls in with the plans, and "the best families of the place" are soon represented in it. It is believed that more than one victim has fallen before the bullets of the society, before the murder of the Postmaster excited suspicion and led to detection. That such an organization was possible in this country and this age of the world, is a most humiliating fact. It seems to us not without the relations to the general condition of Southern society. The principle of revenge by murder has been too generally accepted in the South, not to have caused a lowering of popular ideas as to the sacredness of human life. The Ku-Klux business was at once a symptom and an aggravation of this moral disease. And after all the organization of a society for assassination is but the formulation of a principle which has been put in practice in nearly every Southern State,—notably in Kentucky and Mississippi.

MR. HILL, who succeeds Mr. CLEVELAND as Governor of New York for the unexpired term, has recommended to the Legislature that Trades Unions and similar organizations in the interests of labor be made legal. No statute in either England or America ever declared them illegal. But it pleased American Judges and lawyers to import from England the Bench-made doctrine that such organizations are "conspiracies in restraint of trade." As late as 1869 a number of journeymen weavers in Westchester county, New York, were arrested for striking on this ground. Of all our Commonwealths, we believe that Pennsylvania alone has followed the example set by England in nullifying this doctrine as to conspiracy. In

England it was done after the horrible revelations as to the Sheffield Trades Unions had satisfied the government that the outlawry of those Unions was a fruitful source of outrage. Since this was done we have heard little or nothing of outrages from that quarter.

AFTER various preliminary meetings, an American Protective Tariff Association has been organized in New York. We welcome this as an earnest that the representatives of our great industries are awake to the importance of something better than passive or spasmodic resistance to the attacks made on the Tariff. Heretofore they have not shown themselves alive to the importance of collective and aggressive action. They have done very little to sustain those publications which are especially devoted to the elucidation and defense of the national policy. They have taken no steps to secure a proper presentation of that policy in literature or on the platform. While the money of the importers has kept alive more than one Free Trade propaganda, that of the friends of American industry has been withheld rather than given. Even in the last campaign, when valuable assistance was offered in exposing the shams of English Free Trade in a way not attempted before, the answer was, "There is no money to pay for it." Thus far all that has been done for the support of the Protectionist cause has been at the expense—as regards money, time and brains—of a comparatively small number of persons, many of whom had no direct interest in the matter.

We suggest as one of the works the new association might undertake, the erection of an iron statue to Mr. HENRY C. CAREY in front of our new public buildings. The manufacturers of this vicinity having failed to respond to appeals for this purpose, it might be accomplished by national action, and it probably, if managed rightly, would do as much for the cause as any equal outlay of money for any other purpose.

MR. HURD, of Ohio, is one of those who are much exercised by the usurpations of the Senate in the proposal of bills to dispose of revenue. The BLAIR bill to extend national aid to education is the measure which especially offends his nice constitutional instincts. And he has tried to enlist the House in resistance to this supposed encroachment on the rights of the more popular branch of Congress. If Mr. HURD were a little more familiar with American history he would be aware that the right of the Senate to originate bills to disburse money has always been conceded and exercised. The Distribution bill of 1836 originated in the Senate. Its author was a Democrat whose constitutional sense was as nice as Mr. HURD's. It was Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN. But Free Traders always are weak in their acquaintance with history.

MR. FRYE has introduced a bill directing the Post-office Department to make such contracts for carrying the mails as will amount to a virtual subsidy to ocean steamers carrying the American flag. It might be worth passing if there were such steamers.

But the only line of this character has been transferred to the flag of Belgium, because Belgian policy toward ships is more generous than our own. It has been thus transferred after a struggle of years to assert a place for our flag on the ocean, and without any Congress—Republican or Democratic—doing anything to second the efforts of its owners. It now is said by the New York Chamber of Commerce that without a system of subsidies our flag cannot resume its place on the ocean. But this self-evident fact was not allowed to weigh with Congress in favor of the Pennsylvania Line. The spirit of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS still directs our policy as regards our merchant marine.

QUEEN CAROLINE, the wife of GEORGE III., was crowned in a robe of silk raised and spun in the Carolinas. Fifty years ago the country was full of excitement over the gains expected from raising silk worms on the leaves of the paper mulberry. Both these movements to naturalize the industry came to nothing, without any good reason. The present one is in the hands of women, who seem to be resolved that the experiment shall have a fair chance before it is given up again. Through many discouragements and years of trial, Mrs. JOHN LUCAS, Mrs. VIRGINIA HAYDEN and other public-spirited associates have worked to open this new employment to American women. It was a fitting recognition of their spirit and their success that both branches of Congress accepted at their hands American flags made entirely of American material and by American labor.

THE people of this city will have an excellent opportunity to gauge the sincerity of Mr. CLEVELAND's letter on Civil Service Reform. The commissions of Mr. HUDEKOPER, our Postmaster, and of General HARTRANFT, the Collector of this port, having expired, Mr. ARTHUR has reappointed both. It therefore will be impossible to get rid of either without an actual removal until very near the close of the term for which Mr. CLEVELAND has been elected. It cannot be said of either that they have been offensively partisan, or inefficient; and they certainly have not neglected the duties of their offices to labor for the success of their party. If Mr. CLEVELAND means what he seems to say, both these gentlemen will be retained in office under his administration. If they are removed by him, then that letter is a piece of hypocrisy.

THE enterprise and courage of the Franklin Institute in undertaking to hold another great exhibition in this city deserve a cordial support. The electrical exhibition was so decidedly a success in all particulars, and was of so much value to Philadelphia in every way, that the proposal now to hold a "Novelties Exhibition" in the autumn, provided a guaranty fund of \$20,000 be subscribed, can hardly wait long for a sufficient response. It is by undertakings like these, marking the progress of science, responding to the laudable curiosity of the public, and stimulating inventive genius, that Philadelphia may do much to make good her claim

to a place in the front rank of the world's enterprising cities.

SENATOR ADAMS's proposition that "wife-beaters" should be punished by whipping is to have a hearing, at least, in the Legislature, his bill, after a negative report from committee, having been placed "on the calendar," by vote of the Senate. The measure is one which has made its appearance, regularly, in different Legislatures, for half a dozen years past, and has never yet passed any, except in the old Slave States. Mr. BERGH, of New York, the zealous—occasionally over-zealous—protector of the feelings of the lower animals, has been extremely anxious to get the bill through in several States, being apparently under the impression that we may prevent brutality in one direction by increasing it in others. That wife-beating is a particularly brutal and disgusting form of violence no one will question, but that it can be any more suitably punished by whipping than many other offenses there is nothing whatever to show. In England, where amongst the vicious and degraded, family pugilism is common, and the husband and father beats wife and children generally when he feels like it, the resort to whipping as a punishment was not unnatural. Blow for blow is an English idea. And in this country, in the Southern States, the plantation idea sticks that the way to prevent larceny is to use the lash, so that the revival of the public whipping-post in Virginia and South Carolina is not very surprising. In Pennsylvania, however, we do not want to imitate the plantation code, nor do we have many cases of brutality of husbands toward their wives. That we want the Sheriffs of this State set to whipping offenders, any more than we want to take any other step backward toward the old and barbarous times, it will be difficult to show.

MR. GLADSTONE, in a letter to Mr. GEORGE W. SMALLEY, of *The Tribune*, assigns to GEORGE WASHINGTON the loftiest pedestal occupied by any statesman in history. Some months ago, when the authority of President GARFIELD was invoked against Mr. GLADSTONE in Parliament, on a point which had nothing to do with Free Trade or Protection, Mr. GLADSTONE waved aside the appeal by retorting that Mr. GARFIELD was a Protectionist. So was President WASHINGTON, whose virtues are not tainted (it seems) by his staunch advocacy of "the policy of international selfishness," while Mr. GARFIELD's judgment is so.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT argues against war, on the ground that in the present reign wars have cost England \$750,000,000 and 68,000 lives. It is characteristic that the money is put first. But all these wars are trifling in the cost of human life as compared with the ravages wrought by Free Trade, to which Mr. BRIGHT is ardently—not to say fanatically—devoted. In India alone 38,000,000 human beings have died of starvation—a far more painful thing than death in battle—since Queen VICTORIA came to the throne.

And all this is due to the destruction of Indian manufactures by English Free Trade.

IT IS GRATIFYING to see that the London police have at last caught a genuine dynamitard in the person of JAMES G. CUNNINGHAM, and that they probably are on the traces of others. Indeed, it is the first step which costs in the detection of such conspiracies. The first real conspirator is a mesh in the web, and to get hold of him is to get hold of the whole web. They also have learned enough to know that not all the mischief is done by Mr. JEREMIAH O'DONONAN KOSKA's emissaries, though they still cling to the theory that he does something toward making them uncomfortable. Their latest notion is that there are three distinct classes among the explosionists—ROSSI's men, Mr. PATRICK FORD's emissaries, and a third not defined. They might as well charge Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT or Mr. JOHN O'LEARY with having a share in these atrocities as Mr. PATRICK FORD. We regret that he has not spoken out more distinctly in condemnation of dynamite methods; but we are sure he would be the last man to resort to them. The true nucleus of this mischievous conspiracy is in London alone.

WITH every year it becomes more evident that Mr. PARNELL is the real ruler of Ireland, and that the country must remain in a kind of anarchy until he has the responsibility of power. Every attempt to shake his power has but confirmed it. He put down Mr. DAVITT, Mr. FERGUSON and the other disciples of Mr. HENRY GEORGE with the wave of a hand. The Irish Roman Catholic bishops have asked his influence and of his party in Parliament to secure some legislation they think desirable. The tenant-farmers of Tipperary are the most spirited and independent of any in Ireland. Long before the days of the League, their resistance had put an effective check to the eviction of tenants in that country. They met in convention and nominated for Parliament a candidate not acceptable to Mr. PARNELL. He recalled the convention, attended it in person, secured the withdrawal of their candidate and the nomination of his own. In fine every class in Ireland except the landlords had bowed before his authority. And now at last, if we may trust a recent telegram, he has received a deputation of landlords and promises them his influence to secure the amendment of the Poor Relief laws!

THE French Ministry have weathered the storm caused by the resignation of General CAMPERON, and are sending out still larger forces to the East. The whole of Tonquin, up to the Chinese frontier, is to be subjected to military occupation. The returns of mortality among the French troops in Tonquin are such as to make the sending of more troops a miserable business.

THE war on EL MAHDI has proved much less of a pleasure trip than was expected by the friends of General WOLSELEY. Even the English reports of the recent engage-



ment show that the Soudanese are not a whit inferior in courage, and even in general discipline, to the English. It was only its superior weapons which saved General STEWART's contingent from utter destruction; and the Arabs fought for hours in the face of a murderous fire such as they never had witnessed before. Indeed, it is the excellence of weapons which is now the stronghold of the civilized minority of mankind against the uncivilized majority. No Attila or Jenghis Khan could hold his own against breech loaders and rifled cannon. The Saracens became a great military power, not only through their religious enthusiasm, but through their improvements in tactics. MOHAMMED was the first to set aside the DAVID and GOLIATH method of warfare, which had prevailed in Arabia from time immemorial. He forbade his men to leave the line in response to individual challenges, and he charged with the whole line. But Islam has not fostered the arts of war, even in converting every true believer into a soldier. It is no match for the inventiveness of Christendom.

#### PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

The *Spectator* thinks that the English Protectionists probably have better reason for their growing confidence than the Free Traders are inclined to admit. It maintains, of course, that the argument for Free Trade is complete and ought to be convincing. But it admits that outside of England the argument has not been found convincing, and that its force in England may be due to the special situation of that country. It sees reason to fear that even in England the emancipation of the farm laborers may produce a great reaction towards Protection.

"Free Traders," our contemporary says, "appeal to the consumer on the side of his interest. Protectionists appeal to the consumer on the side of his duty. They call upon him to do to others as he would have others do to him. What will it profit you, they ask, to get your goods a little cheaper from the foreigner and to see your own countrymen starving? A clear conscience is worth more than 10 per cent. discount in your purchases; it is better for national industry to prosper fairly all round than for a few to prosper greatly at the expense of the rest. All over the world this mode of reasoning makes converts; and that it has not made them in this country is due to the special circumstances under which Protection and Free Trade were here pitted together. In England the Protectionists have belonged to a single industry. The whole bread-eating community has been drawn up on one side and the agricultural class has seemed much more limited than it really is." Manufacturing labor is gathered in great masses at the industrial centres; farm labor is diffused over the whole island, and thus has impressed the imagination less. Besides heretofore agriculture has been represented in public life only by the small percentage of farmers, and the still smaller percentage of landowners. The new reform bill puts the ballot into the hands of the millions who neither rent land nor own it, but who live by the land and whose wages are better when

agriculture is prosperous. "The effect of associating masters and workmen, in our conception of manufacturing industries, and of regarding agricultural industry as composed only of masters, has been to invest Protection with a special air of class selfishness. It has seemed, in quite an exceptional sense, the cause of the few against the many. One effect of the Franchise act will be to bring the agricultural laborers out of the shade in which they have hitherto lived. In becoming a political force they will become, for the first time, a visible industrial force. And what is yet to be seen is how far this change will place the interest—real or apparent—of agriculture in line with the interests of the other great industries. Protection will be put to the new constituencies as a question, not of profits, but of wages—of such a rise in the price of wheat as may not only enable the farmer to pay his rent and lay something by, but enable the laborer to live. We are not at all sure that if the laborers get this idea into their heads they need despair of implanting it in the heads of other classes of workmen. It is a great mistake to suppose that large bodies of men are swayed only or even chiefly by considerations of pure selfishness. They are far more likely to be carried away by a desire to do something which, as they think, will be square all round; and if it be put to the artisans that a moderate duty on corn will make the difference between penury and comfort to the agricultural laborer, they will be more ready than the economists can easily believe to consent to a moderate rise in the price of bread."

The *Spectator* is one of the staunchest of Free Trade newspapers. In the very same issue it calls LORD WALSLINGHAM "a titled wiseacre" for advocating a protective duty on foreign corn. Yet it is forced to admit that English economists have been theorizing about the nature of man on too narrow a basis. He is not a being whose controlling motives are "avarice and the desire of progress." And Protection is not upheld outside England by the combined selfishness of the protected classes. Other classes support that policy, on the ground not of advantage to themselves but of duty to the community at large. And so far from the Cobden Club making the easy conquest of the world to Free Trade principles, it is "quite on the cards" that England may undo the work of the Anti-Corn Law League and reimpose protective duties on foreign corn. It is not often that a Free Trade newspaper makes such large concessions as these. It is as good as impossible to extort such candid admissions from the American organs and spokesmen of that school.

The conversion of a large section of English society to Protection may have very serious results as regards American opinion. It no longer will be "bad form" to hold Protectionist opinions. There are many Americans whose conversion to an approval of the policy adopted by their country may be effected by way of London. They import their fashions of thought as they do their fashions of dress. There is hope of them if England should become Protectionist again.

#### DYNAMITE VANDALS.

In December, 1867, a number of fanatical Fenians startled London by an attempt to blow up Clerkenwell prison. Within three months afterwards the English ministry took up the question of Irish grievances, passing first the bill to disestablish the Irish Church, and then the first (abortive) Land law. That there was an historical connection between that explosion and this zeal for reform, admits of no doubt. So long as Ireland fought with the weapons of law and order for her rights she got no attention. A bill to secure even the rights promised to the Ulster tenants, at the plantation of that province, was laughed out of the House of Commons. LORD PALMERSTON told its proposer, MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, that "Tenant Right means Landlords' Wrong." Already, it is true, such reforms as the emancipation of the Catholic majority, the abolition of Church tithes, and the concession of self-government to the municipalities had been made. But in every case it had been after such a display of active or passive resistance as left England no alternative to act. Nothing, it was found, except violence, which threatened the peace of the Empire, would force attention to Irish affairs.

There was no intention of terrorism in the Clerkenwell explosion. It was but a wild and hopeless attempt to liberate the Fenians imprisoned there. But it brought home to the English people the dangers they ran from the new and more desperate temper of the Irish agitators, and their readiness to use the tremendous agencies modern science has placed in the hands of unscrupulous desperadoes. Even MR. GLADSTONE admits that this explosion imparted an impetus unknown before to the question of Irish Reform. There never was a more unhappy admission. It has been the charter of the dynamitards from that day to this.

That there is any possible excuse for the employment of destructive explosives, in the fashion recently employed in London, we cannot admit. It is useless to argue that a state of virtual warfare exists between England and Ireland, and that this justifies the resort to such measures. Even if it be conceded that a state of war exists it is to be remembered that there are limits to what is lawful in war. The use of infernal machines and of measures which may result in wholesale slaughter without any commensurate strategic advantage, is forbidden to belligerents. So is the attack upon non-combatants or upon places where they are supposed to be found, without ample previous notice. So is the destruction of edifices not military in their use. Against every law of war the dynamitards are offending, when they attempt to blow up the Parliament Houses and the Tower of London, for even the latter has long lost its military character. In this case their act is the work of vandals. SIR EDWARD BARRY's work at Westminster may be replaced, but the White Tower, with its beautiful Norman chapel, if it had been destroyed, could never have been restored. This common possession of the whole English-speaking world has been attacked in a spirit worthy of an Attila or a Jenghis Khan.

As a matter of course, the English police and the English newspapers will look across the Atlantic for the headquarters of this fearful conspiracy. It is just this hope to discover its source in New York that has kept them from the real traces of its perpetrators. The secret society which has done so much to make life in London as insecure as life in Java is itself a London society. It is a body outside the Land League, outside the Nationalists, outside the Fenian Brotherhood, and uncontrolled by any of the restraints which act on these. All these are substantially Catholic societies, although two of them are under the disapproval of the Roman Catholic Church as secret organizations. The dynamitards are utterly de-Catholicized Irishmen, with whom Revenge has become a religion, and who have imbibed the revolutionary and irreligious principles which are the common creed of the Continental refugees in England. They are men of the Carbonari stamp, of kin to ORSINI, MOST and STEPNIAK. And the progress of science, which is supposed to have given the world a new charter of happiness, has put it into these men a power to deal blows more terrifying than could an invading army.

Behind all this frenzied, reckless and unjustifiable terrorism there is a rankling sense of injustice. Even the Carbonari and the Nihilists take their stand on that. So do these Irish dynamitards. In each case means beyond all justification are employed to advance a just cause, and used because all lawful means are thought to have fallen short of the object in view. "Ireland for the Irish" is as much the inspiration of these desperadoes as of the toils and sufferings of Irish nationalists who never have stooped to such means, and who have nothing but condemnation to utter over them. And "Ireland for the Irish" is a cry which is a prophecy. At no distant date England will have to reconsider her position in that matter. She will have to confess her utter inability to govern a country, with whose people she has not a single point of sympathy, whose strength and whose weakness are both utterly un-English, and which she has made only poorer and more discontented by every means she has used to correct the blunders of her own policy. "Ireland for the Irish!" but God forbid that that should mean "Ireland for the dynamitards." Yet every year of English rule makes that calamity more possible.

#### A QUESTION OF "RAW MATERIAL."

The fact that Judge KELLEY has reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill giving a rebate of duties on raw materials imported for the manufacture of goods which are afterwards exported, has been hailed by the Free Trade press as a concession to the demand of their party. What Judge KELLEY proposes to do is a very different thing from what the Free Traders have been asking. They have been calling for the transfer of all raw materials to the Free List of the Tariff law. They propose that the wool of Hungary and Australia and Buenos Ayres shall come in free

of duty, and that cloths made for American consumption shall be woven of such wool. He merely proposes that if any American wool manufacturer sees his way to making up woolen for export, and thinks the price of native wool is too high to permit of his competition with Leeds and Bolton, the duty on wool shall not be allowed to stand in his way. And so of any other raw material. But he proposes to reserve the American market for the American wool grower, etc., in so far as our tariff duties tend to discourage the import of foreign wool.

Whether this proposal is expedient or inexpedient, it is perfectly consistent with the principle of protection to native industry. It is exactly like the provision already contained in the Tariff, which gives a rebate of all duties on the materials used in ship-building. As we do not protect our shipping, but allow vessels of foreign build to trade with our ports and to be owned by our citizens, on terms as favorable as we give to vessels of American build, there is a propriety in exempting ship-builders from the payment of duties on materials. When we adopt a protective policy toward our shipping, either by paying subsidies or charging differential duties, we might very well repeal this rebate in ships' materials. At present ships of American build (outside of the coasting trade) are thrown upon the competition of the world's carrying trade, as exports of manufactures are upon that of the world's competition generally. The principle in the two cases is exactly the same, and no Protectionist can object consistently to the extension of the principle which Judge KELLEY has proposed.

The removal of the duty from raw materials generally is quite another matter. It proceeds upon the assumption that the object of the Tariff is to secure the development of manufactures. This is not the true object. It is to secure the industrial independence of the country as regards all the great staples of necessary use. Wool is one of those staples quite as much as are woollens. It is an article of prime importance to national defense. The war of 1812 found the country quite as much embarrassed by the want of the raw material to make blankets and uniforms for its armies as by the want of mills to work up wool. So with the supply of salt, whose scarcity during that war was a serious embarrassment to the country. The Tariff very properly includes all these things. It covers the producers of raw materials as well as the manufacturers who use them. It is the policy of the Free Traders to enlist as many of the manufacturers as possible in a crusade against the duties on raw materials. If they should succeed, they will next enlist the producers of raw materials against the manufacturers. In this way they hope to break down the Tariff by piecemeal. "In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird."

That the bill introduced by Judge KELLEY would serve any purpose, unless it were to stop the mouths of some critics of the Tariff, we do not believe. Those who think a great increase in exports and a consequent relief of an overcrowded market, will be se-

cured by reducing the cost of production are ignoring palpable facts. More than all the depression felt in our manufacturing districts is felt in England, who has reduced the cost of production to a level beyond all precedent and beyond our competition. She has all the advantages which are supposed to be necessary to give us a large export trade. But she is not happy with it all. She would give up all the other markets she has for a chance to supply the fifty-five millions in our own country with her wares. She knows that those fifty-five millions rank higher in power to consume than any other body of people on this planet. And if she were candid she would admit that this power has been created largely by Protection.

A reasonably large export trade, especially to our more agricultural neighbors of Central and South America, we certainly ought to secure. We will get it when we have American lines of shipping running between our ports and theirs. As England saw through OLIVER CROMWELL's eyes two centuries ago, no country ever acquires a great commerce, which leaves the carrying trade in the hands of its rivals. That has been the cardinal blunder of our commercial policy.

#### THE READING RAILROAD RE-ORGANIZATION.

The report and plan of the Finance Committee of the Reading Company—Mr. WHARTON, Mr. LIPPINCOTT and Mr. WILLIAMSON—are now definitely submitted to the several interested classes of the company's creditors. It is, therefore, a practical and definite question, at the present moment, whether they will accept the features of the plan of reorganization.

That a reorganization is necessary is not now a question open to debate. That the plan proposed is a sound one will be conceded generally. It is the result of the careful and thorough work of the WHELEN Committee, subsequently revised and examined by the Directors' Finance Committee. The names of the gentlemen on both committees are guaranty of sound financial judgment and a just disposition of conflicting interests.

Aside from this, however, it is not at all difficult for any one interested to judge for himself as to the practical details of the plan. It affects none of the creditors below the general mortgage. The holders of liens prior to that are undisturbed by any request for concessions. The general mortgage holders are asked to defer, during three years, their demand for the punctual payment, in cash, of one half their interest. They are asked this, however, only in the event that the road's net earnings are insufficient to meet the whole of their interest, added to the fixed charges whose payment is necessary. If the earnings are enough to meet these and the whole interest on the general mortgage the holders of the latter will get all and their willingness to defer will not be used. In other words, the case is this: That whatever the road earns for them it will pay them, this to be at least half their interest, while it may be the whole.



In regard to the sinking fund, they have been asked to defer the operation of this clause in their lien until such time as the company shall find itself able to set aside the payments on that account. As to this, there may be some hesitation among them; if so, we may suggest that they propose to defer for a limited time, say not less than five years, and it seems to us that this proposal from them, if made, ought to be acceded to by the company. The arrangement would be as favorable to the general mortgage holders as the present situation of affairs would justify, since the payment of the receivers' certificates and other claims prior to the general mortgage must be made before the operation of the sinking fund can be resumed.

That the general mortgage holders could do any better than is proposed in the plan of reorganization it is difficult to see. If they should foreclose and take the road they would be no better off. They would then be stockholders instead of lien holders. The return to them would be dividends instead of interest. They would get probably what the road made over and above the fixed charges that necessarily precede their claims. And this is exactly what they will get under the reorganization. If they should choose to incur all the expense, risk, confusion, and delay of legal proceedings, and become the owners of the road, they would be just where they are now, only that it would have cost them a large sum of money, and they would be stockholders instead of lien creditors.

The assumption is that the general mortgage is safe, in any event. This we believe to be true. The Reading Railroad, under any circumstances reasonable to conceive, can earn its fixed charges up to and including interest on this mortgage. We believe it can do more than this, but as much it certainly can do. It is, therefore, the natural and reasonable cause for those who hold the general mortgage to welcome the efforts now made by those largely interested in securing a still better result, and to give them a cordial and energetic support. If the general mortgage holders, being safe in any event, can have the help now of parties whose capital, personal influence and railroad relations are of immense value to the Reading corporation, this is a thing certainly to be welcomed and laid hold of. The Reading's interests call for the support of all those who are naturally its friends and allies.

Nothing in the plan, as to the junior classes of creditors, need be dwelt on at length. They are to be reached in their order. If the road can be made to earn something for them they are to have it. Nothing that they could do would place them in a better position than this. They will advance their own interests certainly by a prompt support of the reorganization.

It is to be observed that the plan of reorganization relates only to a single subject, and presents but one feature. This is the reduction of the fixed charges to the level of net earnings, as shown by the business of the year 1884. It was agreed on all hands that this was sound finance—that there could be no further tolerance of the plan of building on hope for the future. As the business of 1884 had fallen so far short of

meeting the fixed charges, and the amount of debt had so seriously increased, there was no way of safety for the mortgage debt holders but to require a reorganization or a foreclosure. The first principle of action laid down by the WHELEN committee, and adopted by the Directors' committee, was that the "fixed charges must be brought within the limit of net earnings, and that no higher estimate of those earnings should be made than the earnings of last year."

Starting from this, the plan of reorganization cuts away the fixed charges down to the level proposed. The net earnings of 1884 are stated at nearly thirteen millions, in round figures, and the fixed charges under the present plan will be a little under thirteen millions. (Earnings, \$12,896,534; fixed charges, \$12,911,985.)

Upon this basis there are two opportunities left to the road for the future. One of these is the reduction of its expenses, and the other an increase of its business. If either of these can be accomplished then there will be earnings to apply to those of the company's obligations, whose claims, under the plan, are deferred. That either can be accomplished any one familiar with the road and interested in its affairs may judge for himself. Measures of economy have been begun within two months past, and there may be others both possible and appropriate for an embarrassed corporation, which is obliged to ask the indulgence of its creditors. These will, of course, improve the showing at the end of 1885 beyond the figures shown by the committee, if the reorganization be agreed to.

As to the possibility of increased business, some figures may be alluded to. The net earnings of the Reading Road and of its two associates, the Coal and Iron Company and Central Railroad of New Jersey, were in 1884 less than in 1883, 1882 or 1881. They exceeded the earnings of 1880. The amounts (with \$500,000 deducted in each case to represent revenues from securities held by the Reading Company) were as follows:

Net earnings, 1880.....	\$12,151,299
Net earnings, 1881.....	14,306,077
Net earnings, 1882.....	15,137,073
Net earnings, 1883.....	17,272,941
Net earnings, 1884.....	12,896,534

The average of the five years is \$14,352,785, being nearly a million and a half in excess of the showing of 1884, while the earnings of 1883, it will be seen, were nearly four and a quarter millions better than 1884.

What can be done for 1885 and the years next at hand, in the way of greater business, and consequent greater earnings, independent of the proposed cut in fixed charges, and of the measures of economy that may be feasible, we leave to the public judgment, only choosing to remark that it will be strange if the average earnings of the next five years are not as great as those of the last five. If they should be, then there will be more than enough funds, without considering any saving in administration, to pay interest on the general mortgage in full, the interest on the income mortgage 6 per cents and the interest on the First Series 5 per cents of the consolidated mortgage. The amount required to do this

is stated by the committee at \$14,157,346, while the average net earnings of five years, as shown above, exceeds this by nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

To pay everything, up to and inclusive of dividends on preferred stock, the earnings, under the plan of reorganization, must be a little over fifteen millions a year (\$15,149,807). This mark was exceeded in 1883 by over two millions of dollars (\$17,272,941). To reach it again there must be an improvement over 1884 of two and a quarter millions (\$2,253,273). To expect this is to expect that all creditors—provided the reorganization plan be adopted—will be paid their interest, and even the preferred stock will receive its dividend. It is a simple question, therefore, for business men interested in the subject, whether this is too much to expect?

#### THE GBME OF BRAG.

The advent of Germany upon the coast of Africa and in the Pacific as a competitor with England and France for the possession of unappropriated coasts and islands marks the commencement of a new era of colonization. During the last decade England has not shown a great desire to acquire more territory. Indeed, her policy has been what the *Pall Mall Gazette* designates as one of "scuttle." She has at various times and in various ways interfered with the existing arrangements of semi-civilized or barbarous States, extinguished whatever shadow of government there might be, and then retreated, leaving anarchy behind. Her endeavor, like that of Rome in her most palmy days, has been to put an end to the acquirement of fresh territory, but, as was the case with Rome, the logic of events has compelled and well compelled her to depart from her policy.

France is hampered by no such scruples. She has recently started out upon a career of conquest, avowedly for the purpose of obtaining a colonial empire. In the eighteenth century she had such an empire, but lost it, partly through the aggression of England, but chiefly through the failure of her own people to colonize. As this failure is caused by the lack of increase of the French in France, it appears not unlikely that it may occur again. However this may be, the fear of such a contingency does not prevent the Republic from being, at the present time, the most actively aggressive of European powers.

In Africa France has extended her military colony of Algiers far into the interior, over a vast tract of country, which she calls the Algerian Sahara; she has established a protectorate over Tunis; she has extended her Senegambian possessions until they stretch a considerable distance down the Niger; has linked the Niger and Senegal by a railway, and is preparing for the construction of railways which, on the one hand, will traverse the Sahara to Algiers, and on the other will reach the gulf of Guinea at that part of the coast which is in French possession. Nor is this the only foothold obtained by France in Africa. She has acquired the port of Obok in the gulf of Aden, intends to make it a rival to Aden, and hopes through it to obtain possession of the commerce of Abyssinia; and she is endeavoring to overthrow the empire of the Hovas in Madagascar. Because a few small islands in the neighborhood of Madagascar are in French possession, France claims a right to the whole of it, on the principal, as the case was recently put by a French writer, that she who has the bits ought to have the whole.

And it is not in Africa alone that France is acquiring territory. She has commenced to



get together an Indian Empire which already practically consists of lower Cochinchina, Cochinchina, Tonquin and Cambodia. The recent revolt in Cambodia has been suppressed; French hold upon Tonquin and Cochinchina will be tightened in whatever way the war with China may be settled, and the western boundaries of Tonquin seem likely to be a source of dispute between France and Siam. Besides all this France is threatening to annex the New Hebrides and convert them into a penal colony in spite of the protestations of the missionaries and the Austrians.

Suddenly, Germany has appeared upon the scene. The German flag has been raised upon the northern coast of New Guinea, which large island is at the present time divided without the shadow of permission from the natives between three European powers—Holland in the west, Germany in the north and England in the south. Several other Pacific Islands seem also likely to pass into German possession, including the Sulu Islands, which have hitherto been considered as belonging to Spain. But it is on Africa that Germany is putting forth the most pretensions. The entire length of coast between the river Cunene, which forms the recognized southern boundary of the Portuguese possessions, and Orange river, which forms the northern limit of the British possessions in South Africa, has been appropriated by Germany, Wal-fish Bay excepted. The interior boundary of this strip of coast is undefined, but upon its definition depends the value of the possession. The coast is arid and unfertile, and the better land in the interior may prove to be part of Bechuana Land and may be claimed by the British as under their protection. On the opposite coast of Africa a conflict of authority has arisen in Zululand, where renegade Boers have established a sort of filibustering republic, and where 100,000 acres of land have been given to Herr Einwald by the Zulu King Dinizulu, in the hope of obtaining German protection for himself and followers. The British flag has, however, been hoisted at St. Lucia Bay, and a force is on its way to chastise the filibusters. Germany has also seized the Cameroons, or at least has obtained possession of the river and a part of the mountains, but her further progress has been stopped by the action of the British. On the eastern coast of Africa German influence is paramount; at Zanzibar, which, if rumor is correct, may at any time be taken under the protection of the empire. The influence of these German annexations has already made itself felt in the awakened activity of England, who is commencing to appropriate such territories as are necessary to round off her former possessions.

The Congo Conference seems not unlikely to result in a more or less definite formulation of a set of rules, by the aid of which the "game of grab" may be carried on, and it is probable that, in the course of a few years at most, the only territories within the Old World not claimed by some European power will be those possessed by such organized States as Persia, Burmah, Siam, Morocco, China and Japan. Of these only the two last are at all likely to maintain a real independence for many years, since Russia is perpetually encroaching on the first, England may at any time take in the second, and France takes a lively interest in the third and fourth. Even Italy has entered into the acquisitive spirit of the age, has taken possession of territory around Assab, upon the African shore of the Red Sea, and is co-operating with England in the Soudan. What the immediate fate of that distracted country will be is not certain, but

it is evident that if England abandons the upper regions of the Nile she will either have to reconquer them or will have the mortification of seeing them fall into the hands of some rival power, which, by their acquisition, will become the virtual master of Egypt, since it will have the power to control the flow of the Nile waters.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

#### ART AND LETTERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, January, 1885.

"The great artistic, literary and theatrical Paris shines brilliantly still in spite of that Boetian Republic which replaces at the Hotel de Ville the famous still-born Athenian Republic." So says the reactionary *Figaro*. "The newspapers which persist in giving political leading articles are behind the age," says the Republican *Evenement*; "the truly Parisian leading article is devoted to art or letters." It is a curious fact that the average Parisian takes no interest in home or foreign politics, does not read about them or talk about them. A new drama by Sardou, a new comedy by Dumas, interests him far more deeply and permanently than a victory of the French arms beyond the seas, or even a change of ministry. The other day a man of wit died in the prime of life, after having very largely contributed to foster the tastes of the Parisians for things not political and not serious. This was M. Arnold Mortier, who, under the pseudonym of the "Monsieur de l'Orchestre," created an article called "The Parisian Evening" ["La Soirée Parisienne"], which he continued daily with unflinching wit and sprightliness for ten years. This article satisfied not the passion of the Parisians for the stage and for dramatic literature, but their passion for gossip, for the petty mysteries of the green room, and for all the minor details of the stage. The inventor of it understood his contemporaries, and his ten volumes of frivolous chronicles of the Parisian stage form at least the provisional expression of a society. In the old French newspapers up to 1865 you find no article of the kind, and yet the Parisians have always adored the stage. In the eighteenth century anecdote and literary and dramatic gossip abound in the correspondence of Grimm and Métra, but you find nothing like the indiscreet and intimate details of Mortier's chronicles. The "Soirée Parisienne" obtained such favor with the public that almost all the Parisian journals were obliged to create a similar department, and in many cases the light, descriptive gossip of the "Soiriste" as the theatrical reporter is called, has ended by crowding out the serious critics who, like Gautier and Janin of old, delivered their judgments, not on the morning after the performance of a piece, but on the following Monday. Sarcy and Vitu have still authority enough to hold their own, but they are the last of the serious critics. The light and flippant reporter who tells you all about the actress's dresses, all about her lovers and all about her pet dog, carries everything before him and enjoys universal favor.

It may be of interest to art students and others to enumerate the educational resources of Paris. At the Ecoles des Beaux-Arts there are three studios, directed by MM. Gérôme, Cabanel and Hébert; the number of students is two hundred. An enterprising man named Julian has four studios for men and two for women. The professors are Jules Lefebvre, Boulanger, Bou-

guereau and Fleury; the number of students is about nine hundred, of whom one-third are foreigners. The system of education in Julian's studios is excellent and thorough, as is proved by the successes of the students at the Ecoles des Beaux-Arts and at the Salon. The studio formerly directed by M. Bonnat is now directed by M. Cormon and counts about fifty students. M. Maillard's studio has about forty students. The Académie Colarossi has about one hundred students; the professors are MM. Francais, Collin and Dagnan; the medium is water-color. M. Bin has fifteen or twenty pupils, MM. Humbert and Gervex twenty to thirty. MM. Henner and Carolus Duran devote themselves especially to ladies, and have some sixty pupils, most of whom are American or English girls. M. Barrias has some thirty pupils; MM. Krug and Feyen-Perrin, forty pupils; M. Hector Leroux, twelve pupils, almost all aristocratic young ladies; M. Mazeline, forty to fifty pupils; M. Stevens, five. Other minor studios have in all some one hundred pupils, which will give us a total of, say, fifteen hundred students, who destine themselves to historical and genre painting. To this number must be added five hundred landscape and still-life students. Out of these two thousand students, which are renewed once in three years, very few will attain celebrity, and the majority, after a few vain efforts, will become teachers or go into some art industry where lucrative positions are readily obtained.

Hirzel, of Leipzig, has published the memoirs of Henri de Catt, the Swiss who was for twenty-four years the reader of Frederick the Great. The story of the first meeting of Catt and Frederick is curious. The former, then studying at Utrecht, was returning on a canal boat from some excursion in the environs. The cabin had been retained by a talkative gentleman who gave himself out to be the chief musician of the King of Poland. This gentleman invited Catt into the cabin; the two talked all the way to Utrecht and parted excellent friends. The next day Catt found out that his talkative companion was no other than the great Frederick, who was traveling incognito in Holland. A few weeks afterward Catt received a letter from Potsdam, and became the monarch's reader and interlocutor at the rate of 900 crowns a year. Catt entered upon his duties on March 21, 1758, and during three months drew up day by day a report of all his talks with His Majesty, with a view to studying his character, and afterwards continued to note all that was remarkable in their relations. The first volume of these memoirs, which has just appeared, contains Catt's notes up to 1762. These notes are written in Swiss French; they are full of details of the most minute kind concerning Frederick the sceptic and Frederick the philosopher King, and are profoundly interesting for the study of the character of this illustrious and singularly complete specimen of humanity.

M. Desiré Charnay, the explorer of the dead cities of Mexico and Central America, has just published a finely-illustrated quarto volume entitled, "Les Anciennes Villes du Nouveau-Monde" (1 vol. Hachette). This work is dedicated to Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who aided M. Charnay with his purse and his counsels in the task of exploration, for which the French Ministry of Public Instruction gave him the original subvention in 1857. This subvention, however, was so small that without Mr. Lorillard's aid M. Charnay would never have been able to carry out his plans. When M. Charnay returned to America to resume his explorations, in 1880, he published a part of his discoveries in *The North American Review* and others in the French periodical, *Le Tour du Monde*. These hasty reports have now been replaced by a long and carefully developed

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work containing the whole history of Toltec Civilization in Central America, from the points of view of ethnology, language, anthropology and archaeology. M. Charnay believes the Toltec race to have come from the extreme East at a relatively recent epoch. It borrows from Japan its architectural souvenirs, from China its decorative designs, from Malay, Cambodia, Annam and Java its sculptural buildings and a certain social organization. Whether we accept M. Charnay's hypotheses or not, we must admit with pleasure that his book is a splendid monument of a glorious life of exploration and research.

Music does not appear to be very flourishing in Paris. During the year 1884 not a single new piece has been produced at the Grand Opera, which receives a State subvention of 800,000fr.: the Opera-Populaire has disappeared in spite of a municipal subvention of 300,000fr.; the Italian Opera is bankrupt. Thus much for dramatic music. Symphonic music fares rather better, and the Sunday popular concerts at the Chatelet, the Cirque d'Hiver and the Chateau d'Eau Theatre are flourishing, and more or less hospitable to young composers, although Wagner and Berlioz largely make up the programmes. The only novelty at the Grand Opera has been Gounod's "Sappho," rewritten and enlarged, and the great and expensive theatre, in spite of its subvention, loses heaps of money. Naturally, the public has grown tired of hearing the same half-dozen pieces over and over again, and has forgotten the way to M. Garnier's splendid monument. The Opéra Comique, on the other hand, is very prosperous. During the past year ten new works have been mounted, including Massenet's "Manon," in which the form of comic opera has been happily renovated by an orchestral accompaniment to the spoken dialogue, and "Joli Gilles," a charming resuscitation of a vanished epoch, by M. Poise. The Italian Opera, on the eve of failure, produced a grand opera by M. Dubois—"Abe Hamet"—extremely melodious, but alas! the piece was only played three times before the theatre closed. The theatres of Paris are not very prosperous as a rule, and not very fertile in novelties. At the Comédie Française the only novelties of any importance have been "Simlis," four acts, by Jean Alcard; "La Duchesse Martin," one act, by Meilhac, and the "Député de Bombignac," three acts, by Alex. Bisson. At the Odéon, "Le Mari," four acts, by MM. Nus and Arnould, was the only novelty of interest. At the Vaudeville, "La Flamboyante," three acts, by Ferrier and Cohen, was a success; "Un Divorce," by Moreau and André, a failure; "L'Amour," by D'Ennery and Davyl, a success of esteem only. At the Gymnase, "La Ronde du Commissaire," which succeeded the colossal success of "Le Maître de Forges," was an utter failure. The Porte Saint Martin produced two successful pieces—"Macbeth," translated by Jean Richepin, and Sardou's grand spectacular melo-drama, "Theodora." The only other new pieces of notice were "La Charbonnière," five acts, by Decourcelles, at the Gaité, and "Trois Femmes Pour un Mari," an amusing comedy played at the Cluny Theatre.

M. Jean Gigoux, the septuagenarian painter and famous illustrator, is about to publish a volume of souvenirs. M. Gigoux has been in friendly relations with all the celebrities of the century, beginning with the generation of 1830.

The late painter, Manet, is being consecrated a precursor and a leader more than ever. On January 3th a grand banquet, which is to be continued annually, was organized in Paris by his friends in memory of the opening of the Manet exhibition of pictures at the Ecoles des Beaux-Arts last year.

THEODORE CHILD.

#### REVIEWS.

EDWIN ARNOLD AS POETIZER AND PAGANIZER, containing an examination of the "Light of Asia" for its Literature and for its Buddhism. By William Cleaver Wilkinson. Pp. vii., 177. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

The admiration entertained for Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" is sufficiently important to justify a detailed examination of both its merits as a poem and its truthfulness as a picture of the life and teaching of Sakyamuni Buddha. On both points the judgment of the best critics is adverse. We never have met with a careful student of poetry who finds the book even readable. They all see in it a very clever imitation of Mr. Tennyson's style by an imperfectly cultivated writer, who has no ear for the cadence of genuine poetry, and no fine sense of the poetical uses of language. The decision of such a scholar as Rhys Davids that it is not a picture of the Buddhist faith at any stage in its development, but merely an eclectic assemblage of such points in the teaching and life of Buddha, from all kinds of sources, as pleased Mr. Arnold, is still more decisive against the claim of the book to be an exhibit of what this great faith is. But the majority of readers are neither careful readers of poetry nor well-informed as regards religious history. So the book has become a kind of rival to the New Testament with a certain group of thinkers, and the most cheerless and inhuman of all theories of the universe begins to be accepted as against the joy and hope of the Gospel.

There is room, therefore, for such a book as this by Mr. Wilkinson, though we would wish that he had taken the time and the pains to make a better book of it. He does deal some hard blows at the literary slovenliness of Mr. Arnold's work and at its untruthfulness. But by taking more time and trouble he might have made it both shorter and more effective. Nor has he mastered the literature of his subject as widely as he might. Mr. Hardy's "Manual of Buddhism" is his principal and almost his only authority. But that stands for no more than the Ceylon type of Buddhist teaching, and differs widely from the northern tradition preserved in Tibet and in Nepal. The difference is not material perhaps for Mr. Wilkinson's purpose, but the reader would have felt more sure of his ground if the historical criticism had rested on a broader basis.

On some points we think Mr. Wilkinson hardly makes enough of his own case. There is no more striking passage in "The Light of Asia" than the account of Buddha's return to his father's court. The contrast between the pomp expected by the multitude, and the appearance of the yellow-robed figure, attended by but two disciples, unknown as Buddha until Yasodhara fell at his feet, has a simple dignity about it, which recalls the central figure of the Gospel. But as Mr. Wilkinson's quotations show, it is unhistorical. Sakyamuni came back to his father's court in all the pomp and circumstance of Oriental lordship, and with all the tawdry display of magnificence in which the Oriental mind delights. On this point Mr. Wilkinson does not insist. R. E. T.

PRACTICAL BANKING. By Prof. Albert S. Bolles, Editor of "The Bankers' Magazine." Pp. xii. and 316. New York: Hohns Publishing Company.

The position occupied by Professor Bolles as instructor in Mercantile Practice in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, has caused him to undertake a series of text-books for use in his classes. The first of these is the work on "Practical Banking," which appeared very recently, but which already has reached a second edition.

This rapid sale indicates that there is need for just such a book as Mr. Bolles has prepared, and that the banking community recognize in him a gentleman fitted to prepare it. His long experience as editor of the monthly magazine in which banking questions are discussed, has familiarized him with the general drift of the questions on which bankers need an authoritative decision. His close intimacy with several of the first bankers in New York and other localities enables him to answer all such questions on the lines of the best banking practice.

The work is divided into four parts, with an appendix. The first is devoted to banks in the ordinary sense, *i. e.*, to banks of discount, deposit and issue, as organized under the laws of the United States or of the several States. After two brief chapters on the history and the utility of banking, Professor Bolles plunges into an account of the actual practice of banking in this country. Every official, from the President down to the porter, is discussed in his turn, just as the duties of the officers in a regiment are treated in the military handbook. He closes with a discussion of dealings in exchange, and of the special features of private and country banking.

The second section is devoted to savings banks, and is written chiefly by Mr. Charles E. Sprague, of New York. In the first chapter Mr. Bolles speaks in higher terms than we should use of their utility. Our objection to them is that they accumulate the earnings of the poor for the use of the rich, instead of finding a use for them among the poor themselves. They do nothing to bring the workman within the scope of the credit system, as the people's banks of Germany do. They are less directly useful to the industrious poor than are the building associations, which take their place to a great extent in this city. But where there is nothing better to be had, they have their uses. Mr. Sprague discusses these uses in a series of chapters in the same method as in the treatment of ordinary banks, ending with a chapter by Mr. Bolles on investments.

The third part, which we should have made the second, is given to clearing houses, and is written by Mr. Dudley P. Bailey, of Boston. The principle of "payment by set-off" which these institutions embody is a very old one, and Mr. Bailey would have done well to refer to its history as given in Mr. Colwell's "Ways and Means of Payment." He also might have mentioned the anticipation of this institution in the arrangement made by the Scotch banks early in the last century. He takes the New York Clearing House as the typical institution, and describes in some detail the points on which American and British Clearing Houses practice departs from it.

Part Third, on Loan and Trust Companies, is the work of Mr. S. R. Hopkins, who also contributes the chapter on The Bookkeeper to Part I. It is short and novel, as this business hardly has found its way into literature. The appendix contains suggestions to beginners in using and managing banks, from various pens.

WOMEN OF THE DAY. A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Contemporaries. By Frances Hays. Pp. xiv., 224. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Although this book bears an American imprint, its preface shows that it is an English work. Miss Hays certainly has broken new ground in undertaking a companion to "Men of the Time" for her own sex. And she has rendered her sex a great service in showing how much and what varied ability it possesses for vocations which until recently were thought the monopoly of men. She has taken pains to make her work cos-



metropolitan. Every civilized country is represented, and America has a fair share of names. We even find a biography of Gail Hamilton, which settles an awful doubt by showing that she was born in the present century. This also disposes of the slander that she was jilted by Judge Cabot in General Washington's first administration.

We are surprised by some of the omissions of the book. Among English women we find no mention of Miss Colenso; Miss Ellice Hopkins, the poet; Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, the poet; Miss Isabella Bird, the traveler; Mrs. Alice Green, the wife and helpmate of the historian; Miss Caroline Hill, the first of philanthropists; Miss Margaret Lonsdale, the biographer of "Sister Dora;" and the novelists Mrs. Anne Edwards, Miss Mary Cecil Hay (now Mrs. Robert Buchanan), and "the Duchess." Of American women there should have been some mention of our philanthropic women, Miss Dix, Mrs. Lowell, Mrs. Lesley and Mrs. Leonard. Our first of authoresses, Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, is omitted, as are her sisters in that guild, Mrs. Margaret Junkin Preston, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Mrs. Celia Thaxter, Miss Anna C. Brackett, Miss Laura J. Redden, Miss Emma Lazarus and Mrs. R. H. Davis. So is our great violinist, Madame Camillo Urso. Mary Clemmer Ames is included, although she is dead. The Queen of Roumania, though of some note in literature, is not mentioned, nor is John Ruskin's young American friend, Miss Alexander.

**HUMAN INTERCOURSE.** By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Roberts Brothers, Boston.

A new book by the author of "The Intellectual Life" is a literary event out of the common. Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton is one of the modern First Rates—must be ranked so from whatever side his work is approached, from that of a traveler, art critic or social philosopher. In the latter field he is possibly strongest of all. His records of travel are among the best, for he is at once observant and tolerant; and he is an authority in art, but there are other writers in those provinces who demand equal respect. In a peculiar field of social philosophy, on the other hand, Mr. Hamerton seems to us to stand alone. The work of the late Henry Gregg had something of the same flavor, and the entirely admirable essays of Miss Frances Power Cobbe on topics like those of which Mr. Hamerton is fond may be in a manner compared with the work of the author under review. But neither of those strong writers, nor George Meredith, Mrs. Oliphant—whom only the ill-informed rate merely as novelist—or Mr. Ruskin quite approach the serenity and full intelligence of Mr. Hamerton. He knows human nature thoroughly, but the knowledge does not inspire him with contempt. He believes in man, and that is one great secret of his charm; his faith reacts upon the reader, who feels more self-reliant from the contact. It is impossible, we should say, for a pessimist to establish that kind of relation, even with those who approve him. Mr. Hamerton is a writer for writers, yet he makes the very reverse of hard reading. He is exquisitely lucid, but never commonplace, and offers the perfection of the higher literary manner. These characteristics are found in full measure in this new book, "Human Intercourse." In some respects it is superior to "The Intellectual Life"—not, certainly, in workmanship, but possibly in the more directly sympathizing touch, laid on the greater number of people. In "Human Intercourse" Mr. Hamerton elevates the discussion of themes familiar enough, because they apply to us all throughout our lives, but of which—being fundamental—the final word will never be said. He writes of independence, friendship, companionship in

marriage, family ties. Emerson is often spoken of as the high priest in such discussions. Mr. Hamerton has not much in common with the great American, though he is one of his devout followers and admirers and dedicates this book to his memory. He is in no sense a metaphysician; he has a lower flight; but he makes these everlasting themes fresh and fascinating from his own attitude, breast high with moving, working man.

G. W. A.

#### THE NORWEGIAN ILLUSTRATED WORLD HISTORY.

We have received Nos. 55 to 67 of the "Illustrated History of the World" (*Illustreret Verdenshistorie*), published in Norwegian, by Alb. Cammermeyer, of Christiania. These carry the story from the close of the Thirty Years' War to the opening of the French Revolution—that dismal era when the world was ruled by cabinets and strumpets. The merits of the work are the clearness and relative fullness of the narrative and the spirit of impartiality which characterizes it. The Scandinavian writers enjoy especial advantages for an impartial treatment of the great personages and controversies of Central Europe. They also bring into just prominence the events which occurred in the north of the continent, and which English, French and German historians slur over. The illustrations are abundant, the great majority being portraits. There are contemporary views of important scenes, reproductions of famous medals, and pictures of celebrated palaces. The editors are L. Daas and A. C. Drolsom, who labor on a foundation laid by Ernst Wallin in a previous work.

#### THE QUESTION OF LAND.

From Otto Wigand, of Leipzig, we have the fourth and fifth parts of Dr. Franz Stoepe's "Social Reform" (*Soziale Reform*). They are occupied with the question of land tenure, and aim at furnishing the outlines of a rational land policy, with especial reference to German conditions. We are not able to agree with the conclusions Dr. Stoepe has reached. We always have regarded him as a disciple of Mr. Carey's, but we find no evidence of an appreciation of Mr. Carey's ideas in this work. He stands substantially on the same ground as Mr. Henry George. Like Mr. George, he starts from the vicious assumptions of the English economists. Land occupation is a monopoly of the common birthright of all men. Land owes its utility not to the labor expended in its reclamation, but to the original powers of the soil. With the growth of society in wealth and in numbers, the actual cultivator falls ever more under the power of the capitalist, the land monopolist, the money-lender. To emancipate him the State must interfere and confiscate the land under cover of taxing it, and so forth, and so forth. All of which is in defiance of the evidence of facts, as shown in the history of land settlement, in the history of its price and in the history of the division of the harvest between farmer and landlord.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

The IXth volume of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons "Stories by American Authors" is one of the most pleasing of the series. Its chief feature is "Marse Chan," by Thomas Nelson Page, a story of life in the Old Dominion before the war. It is told by a family retainer, now a free man but protesting that his best days are gone, and narrates the loves, quarrels and political estrangements of a typical Southern neighborhood. It is full of local color, and equally for its strong dramatic treatment and its subtle touches of character and humor, is to be pronounced a masterpiece. Only less excellent than "Marse Chan" is "Mr. Bixby's Christmas Vision," telling how

kindly death came to a tired and disappointed man, by Charles S. Gage. The other stories in the volume, each clever in its way but inferior to those specified, are "Eli," by C. H. White; "Young Strong of the Clarion," by M. W. Shinn; "How Old Wiggins Wore Ship," by Capt. R. T. Coffin, and "—mas Has Come," by Leonard Kip. We are glad to know this series has made a hit; it deserves it.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Jacques, U. S. N., publishes in Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons "Questions of the Day" a monograph on "Heavy Ordnance for National Defense," in which he successfully shows the need of the United States Government strengthening itself in this direction, and effectively argues for the appropriation approved in the report on the subject now before the Senate, to establish two gun factories under the control of the government, one for the army and one for the navy. Lieutenant Jacques knows his subject well and writes well.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Miss Florence Warden, the author of "Deedee," "The House on the Marsh" and other novels, is a London woman. She was for some years a governess in an English family; afterwards she went on the stage, and she is now in the company of the London Haymarket Theatre.

Chauncey F. Black, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, has prepared for publication the arguments, essays, addresses and eulogies of his father, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and the volume will be published shortly by the Appletons.

This is the pith of Mr. E. Purcell's judgment of Julian Hawthorne's life of his father and mother, expressed in the London *Academy*: "Few hours of a misspent life have been more sorrowfully wasted than those I have thrown away on this barren book. Yet it has been read. Every page has been at least inspected; for one can hardly be said to read such things as lists of dinner guests and what they ate, or memoranda about the family washing, in the same sense as one reads real books like Hawthorne's own. But now this Goliath—960 pages high—lies prostrate, and it only remains to cut him up and let out his sawdust."

New editions of Mr. George Parsons Lathrop's novels, "An Echo of Passion" and "In the Distance," are to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The books were formerly published in Boston.

Mr. Henry James's new story, "The Bostonians," is thus referred to by the Boston *Herald*: "Is it not a gross violation of good taste to burlesque, in the character of *Miss Birdseye*, one of the most esteemed philanthropists, a lady who will live in the ethical history of Boston by reason of her admirable works and eminent personal connections? Mr. James so describes this lady in her peculiarities of voice, figure and manner, and even in the diminutive suggesting resemblance of the names, that no person who knew the original would fail to recognize the caricature. If this fashion of ridiculing living personalities in fiction goes on, reputable people will be as likely to avoid contact with an author as they are now erroneously supposed to shun an interviewer."

Mr. William H. Gardiner, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education at Washington, is acquiring reputation as a historian. He is the historian of the Dartmouth College Association at the Capital, and as Secretary of the Class of '76 has just published the ninth annual report of the class organization. Recently he has contributed to *The Dartmouth* a continued article on "Dartmouth College in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the State of New Hampshire for One Hundred Years, 1784-1884."



Mr. Andrew Lang, it appears, is the author of the skit upon "Dark Days"—"Much Darker Days"—which has excited so much praise in the London reviews.

Philadelphia is believed to be the only city in the United States in which a book firm exists which is a hundred years old in the direct line of the founder. Lea Brothers & Co. celebrate, in a modest little retrospect entitled "One Hundred Years of Publishing," the rounding of a century since their great-grandfather, the celebrated Mathew Carey, began to print books as well as periodicals. A division of the business of Carey & Lea in 1829 led to the establishment of another house, Carey & Hart, now Henry Carey Baird & Co. Mr. Baird being a grandson of Mathew Carey, is likewise entitled to point to one hundred years of publishing.

A useful compilation by that indefatigable indexer, Mr. W. M. Griswold, is "A Directory of Writers for the Literary Press in the United States." It contains 350 names, which, of course, is not an exhaustive list; but every printed page is faced by a blank one, on which additional entries can be made, and the next number of the "Directory" will be much fuller.

Mr. George H. Ellis has practically relinquished book publishing, and is devoting all his energy and time to the publishing of the Boston Record.

The serial publication of "Stormonth's Dictionary of the English Language," in Harper Brothers' "Franklin Square Library," was completed lately with Part 23. The whole work, unbound, costs less than six dollars.

The New York publishers, at least, seem to favor the Hawley Copyright bill, which is now before Congress. Among those who have declared their approbation are the Messrs. Harper, Scribner, Holt and Putnam.

Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, is another "titled author." He has written a tragedy, "The Empress of the Balkans," which has been successfully acted.

The London *Saturday Review* is of opinion that the general influence of the circulating library system is about as bad for the author's profession as anything can be. It says: "Literature is degraded, and the taste for really worthy books becomes obsolete in England (for no man can really care for books he does not possess), and all the circulating libraries may drive a roaring trade. Their influence is also more or less hostile to serious literature, to anything more permanent than diaries of travel and gossiping reminiscences. Probably, on this side, the remedy lies in publishing cheap compact books. The popularity of books sold for a shilling, like 'Called Back' and 'The House on the Marsh' (despite the close, small type of the latter masterpiece), seems to point to a future when the circulating libraries will not dominate the light literature of England. The effects of the system on fiction have already been shown to be evil. Matters become serious when it is demonstrated that the chief libraries take it upon them to decide what their customers shall or shall not read."

Mr. John L. Libby, for thirty years Librarian at Harvard College, has finished the third volume of his biographical memoranda of Harvard graduates, but his failing health—he is eighty years of age—will compel the relinquishment of the editing and general supervision of the work to other hands.

"A New Treatment of the Tariff Question" is the expression used by the *Litrary World* in announcing a volume in Messrs. Putnam's "Questions of the Day," written by Mr. F. W. Taussig, a recent Harvard graduate. The title of the book is "Protection for Young Industries," and it may outline a "new treatment"—but the chances are otherwise.

Mr. William Winter has prepared a volume of essays on Henry Irving and his acting, and it will soon be published by Mr. George J. Coombes. It is to be printed in a delicately artistic fashion by Mr. DeVinne, and is intended to be a beautiful specimen of the bookmaker's art.

Mr. William A. Hovey, formerly editor of the Boston *Transcript*, has prepared a work on "Mind Reading and Beyond," which is now in the press of Lee & Shepard. It is largely a compilation from the reports scattered through the numbers of the "Proceedings of the London Society for Psychical Research," and will contain engravings illustrating the experiments described.

M. Emile Ferrière has written a work entitled "Paganisme des Hébreux jusqu'à la Captivité de Babylone."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the American publishers of Robert Browning's "Frishtah's Fancies."

The English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is publishing a work called "Heroes of Science." The first volume is devoted to mechanicians, and is written by Mr. T. C. Lewis.

Simpkin, Marshall & Co. (London) reprint, at the moderate price of a shilling and sixpence, in handsome black type and on good paper, the "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" of the 1623 edition.

Richard Howlitt, Esq., will edit, under the direction of the Master of Rolls, the "Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I." Volume I. contains the first four books of the *Historia Rerum Anglicarum* of William of Newburgh.

Recent publications in "Trübner's Collection of Simplified Grammars are: "Swedish and Danish," by E. C. Otté; "Pali," by E. Müller; "Tibetan," by H. A. Jaschke, and "Ottoman-Turkish," by J. W. Redhouse.

The "Proceedings" of the American Philological Association, for 1884, has just appeared. An account of the papers read at the meeting, which was held in Hanover, N. H., July 8th, was given in THE AMERICAN of July 19th.

A Mazarine Bible has lately been sold in London to Mr. Quaritch for £3900, and a copy of the "Psalmorum Codex" of Faust and Schoeffer of 1459 for £4950. Only nine other vellum copies of this latter are known to exist. At the same sale a first folio Shakespeare was sold for £590 to an American library.

Mr. Karl Knortz, the pastor of a New York German church, and the author of a long list of books in German on all sorts of subjects, has compiled a collection of German poetry, which Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will publish. The German text appears on one page and an English rendering on the opposite leaf.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

RAMMA. A Story. By Helen Jackson (H. H.) Pp. 490. \$1. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

FLATLAND. A Romance of Many Dimensions. By A. Square. With illustrations by the Author. \$0.75. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

TARANTELLA. A Romance. By Mathilde Blind. Pp. 488. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

HARRIET MARTINEAU. By Mrs. F. Fenwick Müller. (Famous Woman Series.) Pp. 304. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

DADDY DARWIN'S DOVECOAT. A Country Tale. By Juliana Horatia Ewing, author of "Jack-anapes." Pp. 62. \$0.35. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

#### SCIENCE.

THE ALPINE FLORA OF THE ALPS.—The late Professor Oswald Heer, in a posthumous memoir, *Über die nivale Flora der Schweiz*, published by the Swiss Society of Naturalists, gives an interesting account of the flora of the high Alps, or of such plants whose habitation lies above the 8000-foot line. The total number of species from this region is about 160, of which 150 also belong to the northern Arctic zone. In a comparison with the individual floras of the different countries falling in the Arctic zone, Professor Heer finds that no less than 134 species belong to Scandinavia, 84 to Greenland, 70 to Iceland, 91 to Arctic Siberia, 29 to Spitzbergen, an equal number to Grinnell Land, and 75 to Arctic America. Of such forms as are absolutely peculiar to the high Alps there are only 8 species. That this strictly Alpine flora is an outgrowth of that of the Arctic regions—moving during the glacial periods in advance of the great Northern glacier and retaining its acquired position under congenial physical conditions after the retreat or melting away of the vast ice sheet, as has been so ably maintained by Hooker and Gray, and not the reverse (i. e., the Arctic flora descended from the Alpine, as was maintained by Ball), the above enumeration, apart from all other evidence, distinctly proves. For, if we conceive a primary northerly migration of species to have taken place in lieu of a southerly one, we should most undoubtedly expect to meet with a far more dissimilar flora in the countries of the North, and on the summits of elevated and widely separated mountain regions, than now actually exists. Each individual region would have contributed its own particular quota of plants to a general heterogeneous assemblage, and its own individuality would be as distinctly marked as the part to which it was contributing. As a matter of fact, however, the greatest identity exists, not only between the Alpine floras of widely separated regions, but between these and the Arctic or sub-Arctic lowlands of the far North as well, proving that from a region everywhere holding common or identical forms migration set southward along radial lines to different parts of the earth's surface.

STRUCTURE OF COAL.—No doubt any longer remains in the minds of geologists that coal is a residual product of vegetables of a tolerably high grade of organization, despite the efforts that have recently been made by Reinsch and others to prove that not these, but vegetable organisms of the very lowest type of structure—the microscopic protophytes—are truly the more prominent constituents of the mineral. The mineralized bark and wood of the *Lepidodendra* and *Sigillaria*, whether these be giant club-mosses or trees allied to the Conifers (as has been urged by Regnault), are in many cases the unmistakable substance of the coal, clearly and definedly visible to the unassisted eye, so that as far as coals of such composition are concerned there can be no question raised as to their origin. But even in the compact coal, as in many of the anthracites of Wales, England, Australia and elsewhere, where an organic structure can but barely be made out, Professor Huxley has indisputably traced their origin to an innumerable assemblage of seed-vessels, or, more properly, spores—macrospores and microspores—whose proper belongings are the giant trees above mentioned. Whether all or most compact coals have just the structure that has been attributed to them by Professor Huxley, perhaps still remains to be demonstrated, but that the structure is very largely similar there is every reason to suppose. With a view of testing the "spore theory" Mr. Edward Wethered, of England, has recently undertaken an exam-

ination of coals from various sections of England and America, and finds that the spores and spore cases, although in very varying quantities, are almost everywhere present, in many places literally making up the entire mass of the coal. The American coals examined were from the Warrior coal fields of Alabama and from the Pittsburg beds of Pennsylvania. The same structural affinities are stated to have been noticed in these deposits as in the English coals, and the investigator arrives at the conclusion that the English and American carboniferous coals had a common origin. The spores in the coal from both countries were closely allied, and, indeed, some of the Alabama microspores were found to be identical with the Welsh "four-feet" seam spores. A. H.

### THE BALOON IN METEOROL- OGY.

From Science.

On the afternoon of January 19th the first balloon ascent ever made in this country solely in the interest of meteorology took place at Philadelphia. As the beginning of a series to be carried out strictly for scientific purposes, it was an event of no small importance. General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., recognizing the importance and value of a more complete knowledge of the upper atmosphere, entered into a contract some time ago with the well-known aeronaut, Mr. S. A. King, for a number of "trips to the clouds," an ascent to be made at any time on eight hours' notice.

Although the first balloon excursion for strictly scientific purposes made in America, this was by no means the first on record. Naturally, very soon after the invention of the balloon, attempts were made to utilize it in meteorological investigations. Doubtless, the first ascents having this end in view were made by Mr. Robinson, from St. Petersburg, at the command of the Emperor of Russia, in 1803 and 1804; but it does not appear that any important results came from them. On August 31, 1804, Gay-Lussac and Biot made an ascent, reaching a height of 13,000 feet; and meteorological observations were commenced after an elevation of 7000 feet had been passed. On September 15th of the same year Gay-Lussac reached a height of 23,000 feet, making a series of most important observations, and bringing air down from that height, which, on being analyzed, was found to have the same constitution as that at the surface.

Not much seems to have been done from that time until 1843, when the British Association for the Advancement of Science appointed a committee and voted a sum of money for the purpose of experimenting with captive balloons. Although the work was continued under several committees, it was not very successful, owing, doubtless, to a lack of skill in the management of captive balloons. In 1850 Messrs. Bixio and Barral made ascents in France for the purpose of meteorological study, in which it was planned to ascend to heights as great as 40,000 feet. They did not succeed, however, in reaching greater elevations than had been attained before, but obtained results verifying in the main those of Gay-Lussac. On one of these excursions an elevation of 23,000 feet was reached; and, in addition to the meteorological work, interesting observations were made on polarization and other optical phenomena.

A series of very important ascents was made by Mr. Welsh, of the Kew Observatory, in August, October and November, 1852, in which heights varying from 12,000 feet to 23,000 feet were reached.

A few years later the interest of the British association in the subject was renewed, and culminated in the celebrated series of

ascents made by Mr. Glaisher, the first being on July 17, 1862. In these ascents the most complete arrangements were made for the study of the physics of the higher atmosphere, and they were remarkably successful.

Since that time scientific ballooning has been carried on with great success in France by Camille Flammarion, W. De Fonville and Gaston Tissandier. A complete and extremely interesting history of their work (up to the date of its issue), together with that of Glaisher, is to be found in a volume entitled "Travels in the air," by James Glaisher.

The U. S. Signal Service has had this subject under consideration for several years. Professor Abbe began in 1871 to collect meteorological records made in balloons. In 1872 the records of fifty ascents had been tabulated, studied, and valuable results obtained. In 1876 1000 small balloons were sent with the Polaris expedition, to be used in determining the height of the clouds; but, owing to an unfortunate accident, they could not be utilized. At various times the chief signal officer has sent observers on balloon excursions which were made for purposes other than scientific.

The considerable certainty with which the movement of a storm can now be predicted renders it possible and desirable to make systematic use of the balloon in the study of unusual atmospheric conditions, and the series of ascents just begun is planned with that end in view. Among other things it is desired to determine the difference in the temperature gradient in well-defined "high" and well-defined "low" pressures. For this purpose it is necessary to foretell the arrival of a particular atmospheric condition at Philadelphia, from which place the ascents will be made. This can readily be done so as to give the aeronaut eight hours' notice for the preparation of his balloon, and the observers who accompany him sufficient time to reach Philadelphia from Washington. The first ascent was expected to be rather experimental and suggestive in its character. It was the intention to start at 7 A. M. on the 19th; and a telegram to that effect was sent to Mr. King, who responded that he would be ready. But, owing to the extreme cold, it was found that the balloon could not be handled for filling without danger of cracking; and waiting for the sun to warm it up caused so much delay that the start was not made until 4.15 P. M. The balloon was the Eagle Eyrie, holding 25,000 cubic feet when filled, and having a lifting power of about 1000 pounds. The occupants of the car were Mr. King and Private Hammond, a skillful observer, detailed from the office of the Chief Signal Officer for the purpose. Mr. Hammond carried with him a complete outfit for making barometric, thermometric and hygrometric observations. Owing to the late hour of starting, the observations made were not so numerous as could be desired, although seven complete sets were obtained before darkness rendered further reading impossible. A safe and quiet landing was effected at about 7.30 P. M., near the village of Manahawken, on the New Jersey coast. The greatest height reached was somewhat over one mile. This trial trip has suggested some modifications in the plans, which will render future ascents more successful. The danger incident to a balloon ascent is greatly overestimated by many. In the company of an experienced and skillful aeronaut the risk to life and limb is hardly greater than on a railway train or a steamboat. Mr. Green, the famous English aeronaut, made 1400 ascents, and lived to be 86 years old. The excursion of the 19th was the 258th made by Mr. King. Volunteers for this service are by no means wanting

among those connected with the Signal Service; and Professor Abbé is so desirous of knowing what is going on "inside of a storm," that he means to make an ascent himself, in order to find out. Altogether, this systematic use of the balloon for the study of special meteorological conditions must be regarded as a new departure; and the Signal Service is to be congratulated on its successful initiation.

### ART NOTES.

Two numbers of *The Portfolio* (edited by Philip Gilbert Hamerton. London: Seeley & Co.) reach us at once—the issues for November and December. The full-page illustrations in the latter are an etching, "Sheep," by T. George Cooper; the town hall of Ypres, Belgium, an etching by A. E. Pearce; and a relief fac-simile of the sculptured Virgin and Child, on a panel in South Kensington Museum, attributed to Antonio Rossellini. In the November issue the plates are the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris, etched by Maxime Lalanne; a view of Oxford, from a drawing by F. A. W. T. Armstrong; and the reproduction of a satirical sketch, by A. E. Chalon, R. A., of "Artists at the British Institution." The reading matter in the two issues includes two papers on "Civic Architecture in Belgium," by W. M. Conway, two others on "The British Institution: Its Aims and History," by F. G. Stephens; and a paper on "The Rossellini" Family of Italian artists, by Cosmo Monkhouse—all of much interest and value. In an article on "Essex Street, Strand," a description is given of the handsome new buildings in London, occupied by the house of Seeley & Co., publishers of *The Portfolio*. (New York: J. W. Bouton.)

### DRIFT.

The United States have probably had enough of Arctic explorations for many years. The horrors of Cape Sabine and the tragedy of the Lena Delta are too recent and too appalling to encourage the sending of another government expedition toward the North Pole. But the expedition which will go out shortly under Lieutenant Stoney to explore the large river discovered by him in Alaska is quite another thing. It is only by exploration that the resources of our Russian purchase can be brought to light. Again, this expedition will be attended with little danger. Even if the party winter in Alaska, the cold they will have to endure will probably be less than that which is experienced on the plains of the Northwest, and there are few who will contend that that region should never have been explored because of the severity of its winters.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

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Monsieur Onihus has reported to the French Academy of Sciences that the cholera epidemics of Paris and Marseilles were attended by a low proportion of ozone in the atmosphere, and that the administration of ozone produced favorable results in cases of the disease.

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A French archæologist, Monsieur Saillard, has discovered the workshop of a prehistoric armorer in a steep rock on the coast of Brittany. The workman lived in the stone age, and his skeleton was found among the various stone weapons and implements upon which he had been working.

\*\*\*

Pasteur, the great French chemist, devotes his entire time to original research, although he receives a salary equivalent to \$2000 a year as scientific director of the Superior Normal School of Paris. Koch, the eminent German physiologist, is provided with a laboratory by the government, and is paid a sum equal to \$1500 per annum.



The petrified wood which is so abundant in the United States Territories of Arizona, Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain regions is rapidly becoming utilized by the practical American. In San Francisco there is now a factory for cutting and polishing these petrifications into mantelpieces, tiles, tablets and other architectural parts for which marble or slate is commonly used. Petrified wood is said to be susceptible of a finer polish than marble, or even onyx, the latter of which it is driving from the market. The raw material employed comes mostly from the forests of petrified wood along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. Several other companies have also been formed to obtain concessions of different portions of these forests. Geologists will regret the destruction of such interesting primeval remains, and some steps ought to be taken to preserve certain tracts in their original state.—*Engineering.*

### PRESS OPINION.

#### GOVERNMENT BY TREATY FAILS.

*The N. Y. Tribune.*

The treaty-making policy has come to grief. In the Senate the defeat of the Nicaragua Treaty, which was probably stronger than any other before that body, foreshadows the failure of the Spanish and other commercial treaties also, and indicates that if the Senate were to vote again upon the Mexican Treaty it would probably be beaten. In the House repeated refusals to take up the Mexican Treaty bill, notwithstanding the urgency of Mr. Hewitt and others, shows that there is no reason to expect the legislation necessary to give vitality to any commercial treaty, at least until a new Congress and a new administration have come in.

It would be out of place to criticise the President for negotiating and submitting these treaties. His leaning toward the tariff notions which Secretary McCulloch represents naturally led the President to think little of the objections which strongly influenced many Republican Senators against the commercial treaties, and the desire to gain *clat* by the foreign policy of the administration, after the not creditable abandonment of the policy inaugurated by President Garfield, was natural enough. Instead of promoting a union of interests between American powers, as President Garfield had contemplated, the present administration sought to get commercial advantages and glory by negotiating with other nations, and, as was inevitable, was invited to surrender in part the benefits of the protective policy in exchange for those advantages. Not so did Germany succeed in drawing many States into a union of interests against the world. Germany sacrifices nothing of its strength or independence, but welcomed other States to participate in these advantages. The commercial treaties, on the contrary, begin by sacrificing the impregnable position of the United States, in order to get the assent of European Powers. It is not a sound policy, and ought not to succeed.

The Nicaragua treaty had to aid it a different and more potent set of forces. It was an assertion that the United States would no longer be bound by a treaty which President Garfield's administration had urged Great Britain to modify. The persistent refusal of Great Britain, on this matter, might well have served as a warning to us not to bind the United States again by treaties which sacrifice any part of its independence. The Senate evidently concurred with Senator Sherman in his opinion that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should not be thus set aside

by one of the parties to it, for it adopted the condition-precedent that consent of Great Britain to the abrogation of that treaty should first be sought, and this amendment essentially altered the character of the Nicaragua Treaty, for which twenty-three Senators afterward voted. But even with that modification, it was not strong enough.

If President Arthur had been influenced wholly by a desire to put Mr. Cleveland's administration into great difficulties, his submission of these treaties at the very close of his term was eminently successful. Already some journals which supported Mr. Cleveland most vociferously, and declared that he was the one supremely capable Moses who could lead the nation out of any wilderness are belaboring him because he did not command Democrats in Congress to ratify the treaties. They remain a legacy to his administration, even if rejected, for they have friends who will insist that a Democratic President must do at least as much for foreign trade as was proposed by President Arthur. The pending treaties, moreover, were beaten by Democratic votes, and those votes have been cast, it is evident, mainly on the plea so forcibly made by Mr. Bayard, that it would not be right so to hamper the coming administration. We shall see, in due time, what the coming administration is competent or willing to do for itself. Meanwhile, the defeat of the commercial treaties will remove one cause of uncertainty and depression in business, and may, therefore, lead to good results.

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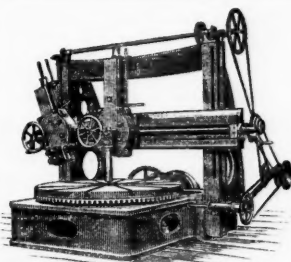
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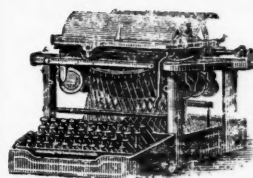
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MAY 11TH, 1884.

FROM DEPOT, NINTH &amp; GREEN STREETS.

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Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30,  
11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hop-  
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SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30  
P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30  
P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30,  
11.15 A. M. 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00, mid-  
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SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.  
Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

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P. M.

†Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

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